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Grammar

المضارع التام

التكوين	فاعل + have / has + p.p
السؤال هل	have – has + فاعل + p.p
السؤال باداة	اداة استفهام + have / has + فاعل p.p
المجهول	مفعول + have / has been + p.p
الاستخدام	*يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث انتهي منذ فترة قصيرة او بدا ومازال مستمرا وربما يستمر في المستقبل لكن الاستمرار يتطلب for / since
الكلمات الدالة	Just- since –ever – never – so far . up till now –already – over the – in the last This- فترة زمنية + yet- recently – lately – throughout . today – how long- for how long

1- ever من قبل
- p.p في التفضيل قبل
- p.p في سؤال قبل
- no نفي / لو الجملة بادية بـ + ever + p.p

2- already بالفعل
- p.p قبل
- اخر الجملة بمعنى بالفعل
- اخر السؤال للدهشة الإيجابية

3- yet حتي الآن
- اخـــــر الســـــؤال
- اخر الجملة المنفية
- تستخدم كرابط بين جملتين بمعنى ولكن

4- never قبل p.p (مع الجملة المثبتة)
5- just قبل p.p (مع الجملة المثبتة)
6- مؤخراً lately – recently اخر الجملة او قبل p.p
ونفضل lately مع النفي
7- up till now –so far اخر او اول الجملة المنفية او المثبتة

for باختصار
- فترة زمنية all+ كلمة تنتهي s + عدد / كلمة تنتهي a/an/s
- the last + week-hour-year-month-day (s)
- فترة زمنية long –as long as –time- how long-one +

since باختصار
- مع الذي لا ينتهي /s او الذي لا يبدا ب a/an
- the last + اسم / جملة ماضي
- the last time + جملة

تراكيب خاصة بـــ since

1- ماضي بسيط + فاعل + since + مضارع تام + فاعل
2- since + فاعل + ماضي بسيط ,مضارع تام + فاعل
3- since when + have /has + فاعل + p.p ?
4- since then /ving , مضارع تام
5- since /because مستقبل / مضارع بسيط ، مضارع تام
6-- تأخذ ماضي بسيط اذا كان هناك اشارة ان الحدث انتهي (for)
7- ever since / since اخر الجملة بمعني منذ ذلك الحين وغالبا المنفية

تراكيب هامة جدا

1-it's the first –last time فاعل have/ has(ever) + p.p او أي صيغة تفضيل
(it's time + فاعل + ماضي بسيط لاحظ
2- it's/ has been فترة زمنية + since + فاعل + ماضي بسيط
3- فاعل have /has (n't) never + p.p + before
4- فاعل last ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي بسيط
5- the last time + فاعل + ماضي بسيط + was..
6- over the last –in the last + مع المضارع التام
7- فاعل + have/has been to ذهب وعاد
8- فاعل + have/has gone to ذهب ولم يعد
9- فاعل + have/has been in /at ذهب ولم يعد او كان في مكان
(لاحظ نفضل been in عن gone لو بعدها for /since)
10- because /after/as soon as/before/when + مضارع تام
مضارع بسيط او مستقبل ،
11- (how long agoمتي /whenمتي /ago/ just now) يأخذوا ماضي بسيط
12- لا تنسي الفرق بين الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام وذلك بالاستخدام والكلمات الدالة

1- للإعلان عن خبر مضارع تام وتفاصيله يكون ماضي بسيط
2- فاعل + مضارع تام + since + فترة زمنية ago
ex. I've waited for the delivery since two hours ago.
3 - فاعل + started/began فترة زمنية ago/in + نقطة بداية الحدث
فترة زمنية + since/for + فاعل + مضارع تام=
ex. I began studying English in 2010
ex. I have studied English since 2010
ex. I have studied English for 14 years.
4- for لو الحدث انتهي منذ فترة طويلة ماضي بسيط ولو الحدث انتهي منذ فترة قصيرة (ساعات / دقائق) + مضارع تام
ex. Ali lives in Asia. He lived in England for three years.
5- not yet / no never يمكن الرد بهما علي المضارع التام
ex. Have you ever been to Japan? No, never.
ex. Have you finished your homework? Not yet.

الفرق بين المضارع التام المضارع التام المستمر

المضارع التام المستمر have / has been ving	المضارع التام have / has p.p
❶ لو الفعل يستمر	❶ لو الفعل لا يستمر
I have been watching TV since he came.	I have found the pen since he came.
❷ مع (فترة زمنية + all / for)	❷ مع (اسم + all)
I have been studying all day since he came.	I have studied all the book since he came.
❸ مع عدد + for	❸ مع عدد بدون for قبلها
I have been playing for three hours since my father saw me.	I have studied two lessons since he came.
	✸لو في إشارة أن الحدث انتهي تاخد مضارع تام فقط
	I have made the cake. Let's eat.

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" المباشر" والغير مباشر direct "and indirect "

السؤال عليهم أو النقط بتكون في كذا مكان أو موقع وبكذا طريقة ومنها

- على فعل القول
- أداة الربط
- زمن الجملة
- الظروف الزمنية
- جزئيات شاذة: يجب أن تكون علي علم بها مثل الضمائر والزمن عندما لا يتحول و هكذا

➲ He said to me, " I can't study with you today." مباشر
➲ He told me that he couldn't study with me that day. غير مباشر

و إليك الشرح بالتفصيل

فعل القول — تتحول إلى

- said → said ➲ He said, " I don't play football " ➲ He said that he didn't play football.
- said to → told ➲ He said to me, " you are the first. " ➲ He told me I was the first.

وعشان تحل الاختيارات اللي بتيجي علي الجزئية دي لازم تبقي عارف

1- لو في مفعول بعد النقط نأخذ told
2- لو في فاعل ثم فعل أو that نأخذ said
3- لوفي أقواس " ...." ومفيش مفعول نأخذ said
4- لو في أقواس "...."وفي مفعول نأخذ said to

أمثلة مجابة مع توضيح سبب الاختيار

He ..... his father was tired.	said --- told	هنا نأخذ said لان مفيش مفعول وعشان تعرف انه مفعول لازم يبا في فاعل تاني بعديه أو that أما لو جاب فعل بعديه علطول فكدا نعتبره فاعل
He ..... his father he was tired.	said --- told	هنا نأخذ told لان هناك مفعول بعد النقط وعرفنا انه مفعول لان في فاعل تاني بعديه
He ..... me, " I'm happy" .	said to --- told	هنا نأخذ said to لان told لا تأتي مع الأقواس
He ....." I'm tired" .	said to --- said	هنا ناخد said لان مفيش مفعول بعد النقط

أداة الربط — that ➲ All said that he studied English.

أو If ➲ All told me If he studied he would be the first. ➲ All said If he studied he would be the first.

وعشان تحل الأسئلة علي أداة الربط : تنظر لو في جواب شرط تاخد If لو مفيش تاخد that

أمثلة مجابة مع توضيح سبب الاختيار

He told us ... he was busy, he wouldn't come.	that --- if	هنا ناخد if لان في جواب شرط
He told us .... he was busy.	that --- if	هنا ناخد that لان مفيش جواب شرط

زمن الجملة

- مضارع أو مستقبل ← يشد ← مضارع
- ماضي بسيط / تام / مستمر علي حسب ← يشد ← ماضي

الخلاصة مع زمن الجملة تمشي بمبدأ فعل القول مضارع يشد زمن الجملة التانية مضارع أو مستقبل علي حسب الكلمة الدالة لو فعل القول ماضي يشد زمن الجملة ماضي بأنواعه (مستمر أو بسيط أو تام) علي حسب الكلمة الدالة و إليك التفصيل

خد بالك بخصوص زمن الجملة

❶ لو فعل القول مضارع والجملة التانية ترتيب تأخذ مضارع مستمر لو حقيقة أو عادة تأخذ مضارع بسيط لو احتمال تأخذ مستقبل بسيط
❷ لو فعل القول ماضي واجتمع أكثر من ماضي في الاختيار تمشي بالكلمات الدالة الأتية

ماضي مستمر
then - that + فترة زمنية the following - the next
واذا لم يوجد ماضي مستمر نأخذ (would)

ماضي بسيط
اذا لم يوجد كلمة دالة علي الماضي التام

ماضي تام
before – yet – since – after – the previous – that + فترة - when – because - for

ملحوظة
قاعدة المضارع يشد مضارع والماضي يشد ماضي هتنجح معاك بنسبة 90%

وشواذها كالاتي

1- فعل القول ماضي والجملة التانية حقيقة علمية تاخد مضارع بسيط.
➲ The teacher said the Earth is round
2-فعل القول ماضي والظرف لم يتحول يكون الزمن مضارع أو مستقبل أو ماضي علي حسب الظرف الموجود
➲ He said he is traveling tomorrow. ➲ He said he travelled last week. ➲ He said that he likes English now.
3-فعل القول مضارع والجواب ماضي لو في كلمة أو إشارة ان الحدث انتهي
➲ He says he studied yesterday.
4-لو في كلمة just now أو a moment ago أو since a while هنا الجملة التانية لا تتحول يعني ممكن مضارع أو مستقبل أو ماضي علي حسب الكلمة الدالة
➲ They said just now that they are waiting for him. ➲ She said a moment ago that she hasn't called him yet .

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الظروف الزمنية

الظروف الزمنية وهي كما توضح في الجدول الآتي ولكن لاحظ لو مفيش أقواس "...." نأخذ الظرف الزمني متحول و لو في أقواس نأخذ الظرف الزمني غير متحول مع مراعاة الزمن الذي يتناسب مع كل ظرف

الكلمة	تحويلها	الكلمة	تحويلها
this	that	today/this day	that day
these	those	tonight	that night
here	there	yesterday	the day before/the previous day
tomorrow	the day after/the following day	tomorrow morning	the next (following) morning
next	the next/the following	the day before yesterday	two days before
last	the previous/before the last	the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
now	then/at that time	at the moment	at that time
ago	before/earlier		

ملاحظات عامة علي كل ما سبق

1. ربما يأتي بسؤال مباشر ويحتاج تحويله كله في الاختيار يعني يجيب الاختيار جمل طويلة وهنا هتطبق كل الخطوات السابقة والطريقة السهلة لحل مثل هذه الأمثلة انك تفرز وتطلع خطأ لكل واحدة
   - She said, "I went to the store yesterday by myself." مباشر
   - She said that she had gone to the store the day before by herself. غير مباشر
2. اذا لم تتغير الظروف لا تتغير الأزمنة
   - She said that he is staying today.
3. الفعل بعد هذه الكلمات لا يتغير wish --'d rather - had better - it's time -- while لكن wish و it's time هما اللي يتغيروا للماضي منهم
   - She said, "I wish I could travel to Paris." مباشر ➲ She said that she wished she could travel to Paris. غير مباشر
   - She said, "It's time we started cooking dinner." مباشر ➲ She said It was time they started cooking dinner. غير مباشر
4. الأفعال الناقصة مثل هؤلاء كثيراً لا تتغير should - must - used to - would – might - could
   - She said, "You should study for the exam." مباشر ➲ She said that I should study for the exam. غير مباشر
   - She said, "I used to play soccer every weekend." مباشر ➲ She said that she used to play soccer every weekend. غير مباشر
5. تتحول shall الي should في المباشر والغير مباشر
   - She said "Shall we go to the cinema?" مباشر ➲ She asked if we should go to the cinema. غير مباشر
6. عند وجود must فهي لها اربع أشكال عند التحويل
   (الأول) لو بمعني يجب أن قانون تبقى كما هي
   - "You must wear a helmet when riding a bike." مباشر ➲ She said that I must wear a helmet when riding a bike. غير مباشر
   (الثاني) لو إلزام شخصي تتحول لـ had to
   - He said. "I must buy my brother a present. " مباشر ➲ He said he had to buy a present. غير مباشر
   (التالت) لو من المؤكد تتحول الـmust have p.p
   - He said, " Ali must be tired. He can't work." مباشر ➲ He said Ali must have been tired. He couldn't do work. غير مباشر
   (الرابع) لو مستقبل يجب أن تتحول الي would have p.p
   - He said. "I must buy my brother a present tomorrow." مباشر
   - He said he would have to buy a present the following day. غير مباشر
7. ليس شرطا ان يكون فعل القول told أو said فقط من الممكن أن يكون أي فعل اخر علي نفس نسقهم مثل
   - He exclaimed, "This is amazing!" مباشر ➲ He exclaimed that it was amazing. غير مباشر

المباشر و الغير مباشر في الأمرية

- **أداة الربط**: المصدر+ to / not to
- **زمن الجملة والظروف الزمنية كما سبق**
- **فعل القول**: told اخبر - asked سال - ordered امر - requested طلب - wanted – advised تنصح - begged توسل - encouraged شجع - instructed أعطي تعليمات (أمر)

تذكر: اذا وجد فعلين قول فيكون الاختيار علي حسب معني الجملة نصيحة أو تهديد أو غيرها

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تراكيب مهمة جدا		
suggest(ed)	Ving that فاعل should أو مصدر be suggested to	☛ I suggest reading now. ☛ I suggest Ali read/ should read now. ☛ Ali is suggested to read.
recommend(ed)	Ving that فاعل (should) مصدر دائما مفعول to مصدر be recommended to	☛ I recommend reading nowadays. ☛ I recommended that Ali read/ should read nowadays ☛ I recommend Ali to read nowadays. ☛ Ali is recommended to read.
threatened	to مصدر / threatened مفعول to	☛ He threatened to kill him. ☛ He threatened me not to study with his calculator.
promise	will مصدر نفس الفاعل would مصدر نفس الفاعل ed مفعول toمصدر to مصدر	☛ I promise I will help you. ☛ I promised I would help you. ☛ I promised him to help you. ☛ I promised to help you.

Grammar

الاستنتاج deduction

قبل البداية خلاصة هذا الدرس

تحفظ المعاني اللي في الجدول الآتي بدقة مع التركيز هل الجملة تحتاج ماضي أم مضارع وذلك من سياق الجملة

المضارع	الماضي
❶ must مصدر (من المؤكد)	❹ must have p.p (كان من المؤكد)
❷ can't مصدر (من المستحيل)	❺ can't have p.p (كان من المستحيل)
❸ might / may مصدر (ربما)	❻ might / may have p.p (كان ربما)
❶ He must be tired because he's been working all day.	❹ She must have lost her phone since she didn't answer any calls.
❷ He can't be the manager; he looks too young.	❺ He can't have seen you because you were in a different place.
❸ He might be at the gym. Who knows?	❻ He might have missed the bus because I think he was late for his appointment.

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

1 هذه الكلمات تفيد الاحتمال يعني نأخذ might/ might have
1- I'm not sure 2- probable 3- I'm not certain 4- probably 5- perhaps 6- I don't know
7- I don't believe 8- I have no idea 9- may be 10- أو أي علامة للاحتمال

2 هذه الكلمات تفيد التأكد أو الاستحالة يعني ناخذ can't/can't have p.p
1- I'm sure 2- I'm certain 3- surely 4- certainly 5- impossible 6- definitely 7- أو أي علامة للتأكد

3 يمكننا عمل استنتاج في الاستمرار في المضارع ونستخدم (must – can't –might – may)+ be +v + ing
☛ Where is Jana ?- I'm not sure .she may be studying

4 يمكننا عمل استنتاج في الاستمرار في الماضي ونستخدم (must – can't –might –may) have + been + ving
☛ I'm sure that al daifi was busy. he must have been preparing giants' revision

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5	لعمل المجهول يكون بـ been بعد have أو be في المضارع بعد هذه الروابط ☛ He is always happy. He must be given what he wants. ☛ He is happy. He must have been promoted.
6	ربما يكون الجملة مضارع والاستنتاج ماضي وذلك علي حسب المعني ☛ He is at hospital. He might have had an accident.
7	مفيش في اللغة هذا التركيب ~~mustn't have p.p~~ ☛ He failed. He mustn't have studied. × ☛ He failed. He can't have studied. ✓
8	could have p.p تستخدم للاحتمال في الماضي أو شيء كان بمقدور ان يفعله ولم يفعله ☛ He took my pen, but he could have taken Ali's. ☛ Where is my pen? Ali could have taken it.

الأسئلة عليهم بهذا الشكل

المعني
وفي نمط الأسئلة بالمعنى يجب حفظ المعني لكل كلمة بدقة وأعتقد هو اسهل نوع من الأسئلة في اجابته . وفي هذا الجدول أسئلة علي كل نمط توضح كيف يأتي على كل جزئية

الـ hyphen
والخلاصة فيها لو بعد النقط اسم ناخد بال hyphen ولو مش بعد النقط اسم ناخد من غير الhyphen بالرغم ان فيه شواذ ولكن دي الأعم

علي الصفة و الحال أو ving أو المقارنة والتفضيل
والخلاصة معهم لو مؤثر على غيره ving ولو اسم مفعول ناخد p.p ولو في إشارة للمقارنة زي than مثلا ناخد مقارنة ولو في إشارة للتفضيل زي the مثلا ناخد تفضيل

➲ The fast-growing industry is creating more job opportunities. ➲ The well-dressed gentleman caught everyone's attention. ➲ The hand-made gift was appreciated by all. ➲ The solution was cleverly planned to avoid any mistakes. ➲ This phone is better looking than the previous model.	➲ The entertaining show captivated the audience from start to finish. ➲ The community is deeply rooted in tradition. ➲ She loves time-consuming projects because they challenge her. ➲ His good-natured attitude makes him easy to get along with. ➲ He's the best-behaved student in the class.

صفة ملكية

1	a/an +عدد +فترة زمنية +اسم معدود	I have a ten year old book. I have ten year old books.
2	+عدد +فترة زمنية +s' / 's غير معدود	I have ten minutes' homework. I have one minute's homework.
3	اسم + 's +فترة زمنية	today's news / week's time
4	+عدد +فترة زمنية +s صفة بدون اسم بعدها	He is ten years old.

الصفات المركبة compound adjectives

كلمات عامة مهمة يجب أن تكون على علم بها

better-looking	أفضل مظهرًا	angry-looking	يبدو غاضبًا
brightly-colored	ملون بشكل زاهي	awe-inspiring	يثير الإعجاب والدهشة

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broad-minded	متفتح الفكر
brand-new	جديد تمامًا
breathtaking	مذهل
heart-warming	مفرح / يدفي القلب
long-distance	بعيد المدى
long-lasting	طويل الأمد / دائم
long-term	طويل المدى
low-income	منخفض الدخل
mind-blowing	مذهل / لا يصدق
multi-purpose	متعدد الأغراض
non-invasive	غير تدخلية / لا تدخل الجسم
old-fashioned	قديم الطراز
open-minded	متفتح العقل
open-ended	مفتوح النهاية / غير محدد
risk-free	خالٍ من المخاطر
rule-bound	ملتزم بالقواعد
self-confident	واثق من نفسه
self-sufficient	مكتفٍ ذاتيًا
self-imposed	مفروض على الذات
short-sighted	قصير النظر
short-lived	قصير العمر / زائل
soft-spoken	هادئ الكلام
slowly-moving	يتحرك ببطء
slow-moving	بطيء الحركة
silver-haired	أشيب الشعر
smoke-free	خالٍ من الدخان
stormy-weathered	متأثر بالعواصف
time-saving	موفر للوقت
time-consuming	يستغرق وقتًا طويلًا
tired-looking	يبدو متعبًا
well-coordinated	منسق بشكل جيد
well-behaved	مطيع / حسن التصرف

best-behaved	الأكثر حسنًا
best-known	الأكثر شهرة
better-educated	أفضل تعليمًا
bad-tempered	سيء المزاج (اختياري حسب المعنى)
heart-breaking	مفجع
cleverly-planned	مخطط بذكاء
crystal-clear	شفاف للغاية
densely-populated	مكتظ بالسكان
deep-sea	أعماق البحار
deeply-rooted	متجذر بعمق
eco-conscious	واعٍ بيئيًا
eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة
English-speaking	متحدث بالإنجليزية
fast-growing	سريع النمو
fast-moving	سريع الحركة
fast-paced	سريع الإيقاع
fast-acting	سريع المفعول
full-time	دوام كامل
good-looking	وسيم / جذاب
good-natured	طيب المزاج
hand-made	مصنوع يدويًا
high-spirited	مفعم بالحيوية
high-tech	عالي التقنية
high-quality	عالي الجودة
highly-respected	محترم جدًا / موثوق فيه
highly-coordinated	منسق للغاية
heart-stopping	يخطف الأنفاس
heart-stoppingly beautiful	جميل بشكل يخطف القلب
time-efficient	فعال من حيث الوقت
three-hour	ثلاث ساعات
user-friendly	سهل الاستخدام
well-dressed	أنيق / مرتب

أهم كلمات الكتاب المدرسي	
clear-cut	واضح
deep-seated	راسخ بعمق
bi-lingual	ثنائي اللغة
well-known	معروف جيدًا
well-balanced	متوازن جيدًا
widely spoken	يتحدث به على نطاق واسع

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multi-lingual	متعدد اللغات	mother-tongue	اللغة الأم
multi-cultural	متعدد الثقافات	good-looking	جميل أو وسيم

كلمات اخرى مطابقة للكتاب المدرسي يجب أن تكون على علم بها

open-ended	غير محدد	well-dressed	أنيق
narrow-minded	ضيق الأفق	high-tech	عالي التقنية
fast-paced	سريع الوتيرة	long-lasting	طويل الأمد
short-lived	قصير العمر	strong-willed	قوي الإرادة
old-fashioned	عتيق	high-quality	عالي الجودة
eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة	time-consuming	مستغرق للوقت
user-friendly	سهل الاستخدام	heart-warming	دافئ القلب
well-organized	منظم جيدًا	hands-on	عملي
self-sufficient	مكتفٍ ذاتيًا	full-time	بدوام كامل
part-time	بدوام جزئي	good-natured	ملتزم بالقواعد
open-minded	متفتح الذهن	high-spirited	حيوي
broad-minded	واسع الأفق	fast-growing	سريع النمو
long-term	طويل الأمد	short-term	قصير الأمد
time-efficient	موفر للوقت	weeks' time	في غضون أسبوعين
self-imposed	مفروض على النفس	cleverly planned	مخطط بذكاء

المباشر و الغير مباشر فى الاستفهامية وهل

أداة الربط

اداة استفهام **If / whether**

علما بانه اذا كان المعني يحتاج (لو) تأخذ **if** أو**whether**

واذا احتاج أداة استفهام نأخذ أداة استفهام فهو علي حسب معني الجملة

تذكر (فعل+ فاعل + أداة استفهام **whether** أو **if**)

زمن الجملة والظروف الزمنية كما سبق

فعل القول

asked –inquired-wondered - wanted to know - don't know - have no idea

علما بان **asked** هي الوحيدة التي يأتي بعدها مفعول)

ملاحظات هامة جدا

1 تحذف علامة الاستفهام عند التحويل من مباشر لغير مباشر

He asked, "What are your plans for the weekend?" → He asked what my plans were for the weekend.

2 يبقى الزمن علي أصله إذا كان فعل القول مضارع أو منذ فترة قصيرة أو الظرف لم يتحول

They asked, "How often do you visit your family?" → They ask how often I visit my family.

→ They asked a moment ago how often I visit my family.

→ They asked a moment ago how often I visit my family this month.

3 اذا كان الغير مباشر يبدأ بـ **can/could/do** لا نحذف علامة الاستفهام ويكون الترتيب خبري بعد أداة الوصل

☞ Could you tell me when we will attend the meeting?

☞ Do you know what Ali bought yesterday?

☞ Can you tell me what time is?

4 عند وجود **if** أو **whether** في الاختيار نفضل **whether** لو في **or/ or not** ، ونفضل **if** لو في جواب شرط

Direct: He asked, "Did you receive my message or not?"

Indirect: He asked whether I had received his message or not.

She said if she studied hard, she would succeed.

5 من الممكن أن نحذف الفاعل بعد أداة الاستفهام ونأتي بـ مصدر **to**

→ They asked if I knew where to park the car. → He asked if I knew when to leave for the airport.

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Grammar

The past perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

1- التكوين	فاعل had p.p	ex. I had studied by 6 o'clock.
2- السؤال	Had فاعل p.p ?	ex. Had you studied by 6 o'clock?
3- النفي	فاعل hadn't p.p	ex. I hadn't played by 6 o'clock.
4- المجهول	had been p.p مفعول	ex. Homework hadn't been done by 6 o'clock.
5- السؤال بأداة	أداة had فاعل p.p ?	ex. What had you done by 6 o'clock?
6- الاستخدام	حدث انتهي قبل حدث اخر في الماضي	

7

after
as soon as
before that
because

ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام

ex. He arrived home after the party had ended.
ex. She left the room as soon as the meeting had finished.
ex. I had lunch, before that meeting had started.
ex. He didn't come to the party because he hadn't been invited.

didn't / wasn't ماضي بسيط منفي till / until ماضي

8

before - by
by the time
after that

ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط

ex. Before the movie started, I had bought some popcorn.
ex. By the time she woke up, the sun had been already high in the sky.
ex. He had finished his coffee; after that, he left the café.

9

had +فاعل

hardly/barley p.p when/before ماضي
scarcely p.p when/before ماضي بسيط
no sooner p.p than ماضي بسيط

ex. Sarah had hardly had a chance to catch her breath when the phone rang again.
ex. She had scarcely had time to pack her bags before the bus arrived to take her to the airport.
ex. He had barely put on his coat when the phone rang with urgent news.

10

Hardly
Scarcely
No sooner

had + فاعل

p.p when / before ماضي بسيط
p.p when / before ماضي بسيط

ex. Hardly had I finished my meal when the phone rang.
ex. No sooner had she arrived than he asked her to leave.

11

*having p.p ماضي بسيط معناها: بعد
*On ving , ماضي بسيط معناها: بعد
*after ving , ماضي بسيط معناها: بعد
*before ving ,ماضي تام معناها: قبل

المجهول منهم

having been p.p
on being p.p
after being p.p
before being p.p

ex. Having finished her work, Sarah went home.
ex. Having been informed of the changes, she adjusted her plans accordingly.
ex. Before starting the presentation, he had reviewed his notes one last time.
ex. On arriving at the airport, she realized she had forgotten her passport.
ex. On being asked for help, he readily agreed to assist.

12

it was only when فاعل ماضي تام that ماضي بسيط
it wasn't until فاعل ماضي تام that ماضي بسيط

بمجرد ان

ex. It was only when the sun had set that they realized they were lost.
ex. It wasn't until he had finished his degree that he found a job in his field.

13

forgot – thought – realized – knew – ما يساويهم + فاعل + ماضي تام

ex. He forgot where he had parked his car.
ex. She realized she had left her keys at home.

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14	يمكن مع **since / for** ناخذ معاهم ماضي تام وذلك اذا كان الفعل حدث قبل الذي بعدهما ex. Ali had trained for only three hours, so he failed. ex. my team won yesterday. He hadn't won since last year
15	**after / before / as soon as** بسيط ، بسيط (اذا كان الحدثان مقتربان جدا) ex. She took a shower after she got back from the gym. ex. As soon as she arrived home, she started cooking dinner. ex. After I got home, I took a short break.
16	الماضي التام المستمر يتكون من (had been ving) . فاعل ويفضل مع الافعال التي تاخذ فترة طويلة ولا يفضل اذا جاء بعده عدد أو مع افعال الحالة

الفرق بين الماضي التام والماضي التام المستمر

الماضي التام المستمر had been ving	الماضي التام had p.p
1) لو الفعل يستمر I had been watching TV when he came.	1) لو الفعل لا يستمر I had found the pen before he came.
2) مع فترة زمنية + all I had been studying all day before he came.	2) مع اسم + all I had studied all the book before he came.
3) مع عدد + for I had been playing for three hours when my father saw me.	3) مع عدد بدون for قبلها I studied two lessons before he came.

ملحوظة: لو اجتمع دليل من الماضي التام مع دليل من الماضي المستمر تأخذ ماضي تام

Grammar

المبني للمجهول وللمعلوم(Active and Passive)

Tense	Active معلوم	Passive مجهول	الكلمات الدالة
Present simple المضارع البسيط	(v / v + s) ➢ Jana watches TV.	(am – is –are) +p.p ➢ TV is watched by Jana .	every – usually - always sometimes / a + فترة زمنية عادة متكررة / ميعاد ثابت متكرر
Present continuous المضارع المستمر	(am – is – are) + v + ing ➢ Jana is watching TV.	(am – is – are)+ being + p.p ➢ TV is being watched by Jana.	now – today – at the moment -- still – can't – أو أي علامة دالة علي الاستمرار
Present perfect المضارع التام	(have –has)+ p.p ➢ Jana has watched TV	(have – has)+ been + p.p ➢ TV has been watched by Jana.	since –for –yet منفي–ever recently –lately –just...
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر	(have – has) + been + v+ ing ➢ Jana has been watching TV.	(have – has)+ been + p.p ➢ TV has been watched by Jana.	all + فترة -- now أو أي علامة علي الاستمرار how long أو ترتيبات قريبة المدة
Past simple الماضي البسيط	(v +ed / التصريف الثاني للفعل أو غير منتظم) ➢ Jana watched TV .	(was –were) + p.p ➢ TV was watched by Jana.	yesterday – ago – in –last أو أي علامة دالة علي الماضي
Past continuous الماضي المستمر	(was –were) +v +ing Jana was watching TV.	(was – were) + being + p.p ➢ TV was being watched by Jana	as – just as –while –when because – couldn't
Past perfect الماضي التام	had + p.p ➢ Jana had watched TV	had + been + p.p ➢ TV had been watched by Jana	by the time – after – by before - because – as soon as

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Past perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر	had +been +v +ing ➢ Jana had been watching TV.	had + been + p.p ➢ TV had been watched by Jana.	all + فترة زمنية --now أو أي علامة علي الاستمرار
Future simple المستقبل البسيط	will + inf ➢ Jana will watch TV.	will be +p.p ➢ TV will be watched by Jana.	حقائق مستقبلية أو وعود أو تهديدات أو أي علامة دالة علي المستقبل
Future continuous المستقبل المستمر	will be +ving ➢Jana will be watching TV	will be + p.p ➢ TV will be watched by Jana	Can't – حدث سيستمر في المستقبل
Future perfect المستقبل التام	will have + p.p ➢ Jana will have watched TV.	will have been +p.p ➢ TV will have been watched by Jana.	حدث سيكون انتهي في المستقبل

المبني للمجهول من :-

say – know -- believe – think – report -- expect – predict -- allege – suppose -- deny – announce -- understand

it is p.p that فاعل	is p.p to مصدر / to have p.p فاعل

لاحظ المجهول منهم to be p.p/ to have been p.p

أمثلة عليهم

- It is said that the project will start next week.
- She is known for her excellent leadership skills.
- It is believed by the students that the exam was too difficult.
- It was supposed by the manager that the task had been completed.

- Ali is supposed to come first in the race
- Raja is supposed to be punished for her lateness.
- Ali is supposed to have come first in the race yesterday.
- Raja is supposed to have been punished for her lateness last week.

ادیني عقلك...وسیبك من اللي شاغلك ☺

let	مصدر+مفعول ☛ She let him leave the room. مفعول be p.p (مجهول) ☛ The manager let the issue be handled by the team.	**make**	مصدر + مفعول ☛ The teacher made us take the exam. be made to مصدر ☛ I was made to do my homework.
be + seen watched heard	ving to مصدر ☛ She was seen talking to her friend. ☛ The team was watched to enjoy the match. ☛ They heard the baby crying in the other room.	**see watch hear**	كامل / ناقص مصدر / ving مفعول + ☛ I saw him leave the building. ☛ He watched the house being painted. ☛ They heard the baby crying in the other room. كامل ناقص being p.p / be p.p

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allow	ving ☞ The rules allow swimming in the pool. مصدر toمفعول ☞ The teacher allowed us to take the exam. be allowed to مصدر ☞ Students are allowed to leave early.	ملحوظة الـ ving يبني للمجهول ← (being p.p) المصدر يبني للمجهول بـ be p.p ☞ The software documents allows being edited. ☞ The manager allowed the project to be completed late.

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

1	☞ An accident happened on the way home الأفعال اللازمة لا تبني للمجهول مثل appear – become – happen
2	معلوم (having p.p) ☞ Having finished his work, he went home ☞ Having been warned multiple times, she decided to change her behavior. مجهول (having - been – p.p)
3	تستبدل by بـ with اذا كان الشيء يفعل بأداة ☞ The door was opened with a key.
4	have ⮜ لا تبني للمجهول ولكن تستبدلها بما يساويها في المعني وتبنيه ☞ Dinner was eaten at home. مجهول ☞ I had dinner at home. معلوم
5	مع المفعولين اذا بدانا الثاني نستخدم to /for بين المفعولين ☞ The homework is given to the students. مجهول ☞ The teacher gives the students.معلوم ☞ The students are given homework.مجهول
6	يمكن حذف أداة الوصل ووضع p.p بدون v.be ☞ I found the wallet stolen yesterday. ☞ I read the book written by Shakespeare.
7	يمكن استخدام p.p كصفة ☞ I like fried potatoes. ☞ I have a broken leg.
8	الفعل المتعدي لمفعولين زي give..tell..award..offer لو جاء بعده مفعولين يكون مبني للمعلوم ولو جاء بعده مفعول واحد يبني للمجهول ☞ I gave Ali a present. ☞ Ali was given a present. ☞ A present was given to Ali. الفعل المتعدي لمفعول واحد مثل study..find..write لو جاء بعده المفعول يكون مبني للمعلوم ولو مجاش بعده مفعول يبني للمجهول ☞ I found the pen. ☞ The pen was found.
9	نأخذ المبني للمجهول أيضا مع صيغة السببية had/got مفعول غير عاقل p.p ☞ I had my car repaired. ☞ I got my homework done.
10	يمكن البدء بـ p.p أول الجملة ويترجم (بعد +مجهول) ☞ Lost keys were found under the couch. ☞ Seen from a distance, the mountain looks majestic. ☞ Written by a famous author, the book became an instant bestseller.

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Grammar

اشكال الفعل verb patterns

أفعال يأتي بعدها to مصدر					
agree	يوافق	want	يريد	learn	يتعلم
arrange	يرتب	choose	يختار	offer	يعرض / يقدم
decide	يقرر	demand	يطلب	plan	يخطط
expect	يتوقع	pretend	يتظاهر	promise	يعد (يوعد)
hope	يأمل	wish	يتمني	fail	يفشل
long	يشتاق الي	threaten	يهدد	happen	يصادف
propose	يقترح	manage	يتمكن	prepare	يعد / يجهز
deserve	يستحق	refuse	يرفض	wait	ينتظر
determine	يصمم	appear	يظهر	can't afford	لا يتحمل
intend	ينوي	attempt	يحاول	volunteer	يتطوع

أفعال يأتي بعدها ving					
suggest	يقترح	finish	ينهي/ينتهي من	risk	يخاطر بـ
consider	يفكر في	include	يتضمن	miss	يفتقد
dislike	يكره	practise	يمارس	fancy	يتخيل
avoid	يتجنب / يتفادى	admit	يعترف	enjoy	يستمتع بـ
imagine	يتخيل	mind	يمانع	forbid	يحرم
prevent	يمنع	resist	يقاوم	deny	ينكر
recommend	يوصي	go	يذهب	keep	يحافظ
permit	يسمح	neglect	يهمل	propose	يقترح

تراكيب يأتي بعدها ving					
can't stand	لا يتحمل	look forward to	يتطلع الي	take to	يعتاد علي
can't bear	لا يتحمل	in addition to	بالإضافة الي	lead to	يؤدي الي
(be) busy	مشغول	have difficulty	يجد صعوبة في	object to	يعترض علي
it's no good	لا فائدة من	have fun	يجد متعة	be accustomed to	معتاد علي
it's no use/(be)worth	لا فائدة من	don't mind/ interested i	لا يمانع	prefer ving to ving / direct to	يفضل شيء عن شيء / يوجه الي
can't help	لا يستغني عن	adapt to	يتأقلم علي	contribute to	يساهم في
would you mind	هل تمانع	(be)used to	معتاد علي	thanks to	بفضل
feel like	يود- يريد	get used to	معتاد علي	admit to	يعترف
how about....?	ما رايك في....؟	what about...?	ماذا عن/ ما رايك في..؟	(be) worth	يستحق
addict to	يدمن ل				

ملحوظة :- ving الذي بعد الفعل يبني للمجهول being p.p و to و المصدر يبني للمجهول to be p.p

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أفعال يأتي بعدها to والمصدر أو ving لكن يختلف المعني علي حسب كل منهما

forget	►I forgot to call my friend ►I forgot calling my friend	ينسي ان يفعل شيئا ما فعل شيء ثم نسي انه فعله	try	►We tried to put out the fire. ►I tried taking an aspirin for the headache.	يحاول عمل شيء ما غالبا لا ينجح يجرب ليري النتيجة
regret	►I regret to say that I was tired ►I regret saying that I was tired	يشعر بالأسف لأنه من الضروري ان يفعل شيئا يشعر بالأسف لأنه فعل شيء ما	go on	►He went on to talk about history ►He went on talking for hours	ينتقل للقيام بعمل ما بعد شيء اخر يستمر في عمل نفس الشيء
remember	►She remembered to lock the door ►She remembered locking the door	يتذكر ان يقوم بعمل شيئا ما يتذكر انه فعل شيئا ما	stop	►They stopped to buy some products ►They stopped buying some products	يتوقف لكي يفعل شيء ما يتوقف عن فعل شيء ما

مصدر to + مفعول + فعل

advise	ينصح	promise	يوعد	persuade	يقنع
remind	يذكر	enable	يمكن	tell	يأمر /يخير
ask	يطلب	beg	يتوسل	force	يجبر
encourage	يشجع	invite	يدعو	teach	يعلم
allow	يسمح	order	يأمر	expect	يتوقع

هذه الكلمات يأتي بعدها فاعل ثم مصدر أو should مصدر

-suggest	يقترح	-insist	يصر علي	-it is important	إنه من المهم
-prefer	يفضل	-recommend	يوصي	-it is necessary(that)	إنه ضروري
-it is unthinkable	لا يمكن التفكير في				

1 start, continue, begin
+ to مصدر/ ving
لو قبليهم v.to.be نأخذ مصدر to فقط

2 watch, see, hear, notice
ving
مفعول ← مصدر
لو قبليهم v.to.be نأخذ مصدر to او مصدر

3 'd like, 'd prefer, 'd love
+ to مصدر (to be p.p لو مجهول)

4 like, hate, love
ving (being p.p)
to مصدر (to be p.p)

5 help مفعول
مصدر
to مصدر شيء طويل
in ving / اسم
with ving / اسم شيء قصير

6 allow
ving
to مصدر مفعول
be allowed to مصدر

7 make مفعول مصدر
be made to مصدر

8 apologize to شخص
apologize for شيء

9 let مفعول مصدر
let مفعول be p.p (لو مجهول)

10 spend فترة زمنية ving
spend مال on شيء / to مصدر

11 مصدر be used to فاعل غير عاقل

12 take فترة زمنية to مصدر

13 it's the first / second (for شخص) to مصدر

14 'd rather مصدر ماضي بسيط / تام
'd rather فاعل
ملحوظة : نأخذ ماضي تام لو في علامة أن الحدث انتهي

15 it's a waste of time ving

16 it was the first time ماضي تام فاعل

grateful to شئ ومعناها ممنون ل for شخص
I am grateful to my teacher for his help.

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Grammar

Relative clauses

قبل النقط زمن نأخذ

when

which

- عدا ذلك
  1. بعد النقط فعل
  2. قبل النقط حرف جر أو آخر الجملة

1- Friday is the day which is a holiday.
2- Friday is the day on which I visit my mother.
3- Friday is the day which I play football on.
4- The morning when we met was nice.
5- Friday is the day when I play football.

قبل النقط مكان نأخذ

where

which

- عدا ذلك
  1. بعد النقط فعل
  2. قبل النقط حرف جر أو آخر الجملة
  3. في الجملة اللي بعد النقط فعل من هؤلاء (like, bought, visit)

1- I bought the house which is near you.
2- I bought the house in which you live.
3- I bought the house which you live in.
4- I went to the house which you recommended.
5- I visited the house where you live.

حالات that

أماكن لا تأخذ that ابدأ

1. بعد حرف الجر
2. بعد الفاصلة (،)

1- I liked the article in which I found my name.
2- The boy to whom you replied is my brother.
3- The hammer, which you bought, is suitable.
4- The meeting, which we met, was boring.

اماكن لابد ان تاخذ that

1. بعد all / the only
2. بعد صيغ التفضيل مثل the best
3. It's + غير عاقل + that
4. مع هذه الكلمات أيضا (nothing / anything / something / any time /somewhere) + that

1- I knew all that you said.
2- It's the biggest house that you saw.
3- It's the watch that you brought.
4- He said nothing that could help us.

حالات حذف أدوات الوصل

نحذف أداة الوصل ونضع

p.p

وتكون الترجمة تحتاج لمبني للمجهول وتعرفها بان بعد النقط مفيش مفعول

injured in the accident

Ving

وتكون الترجمة تحتاج لمعلوم وتعرفها بان بعد النقط مفعول

حرف جر

جملة عادية مع عدم وجود فواصل ابدأ وبشرط الفاعل مختلف مع حذف الضمير العائد علية

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أمثلة عليهم كلهم

1- I found the flat you talked about. 2- I found the girl with curly hair. 3- I found the girl in/with the red dress.	1- I read the book written by Nagieb Mahfouz. 2- I read the word saying no gain without pain. 3- I found the wallet stolen yesterday.

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

1	يمكن ان ياتي that مع الزمان والمكان والعاقل وغير العاقل ➲ This is the house that we bought last year
2	all of them – after that) قبلهم نقطة) all of whom – after which) قبلهم فاصلة) ➲ The students, all of whom passed the exam, were very happy.
3	الجملة العابرة التي حذفها لا يوثرعلي المعني نضع فاصلة قبلها وبعدها و الغير عابرة التي حذفها يوثر علي المعني وفي هذه الحالة لا نضع فصلات إطلاقاً (مع ملاحظة ان الجملة العابرة لابد من وجود أداة وصل) ➲ My brother, who is a doctor, lives in London. ➲ The meeting, which was quite short, ended early.
4	which is where = where / which is when = when اول السوال who ever / اداة ربط وسط الجملة whoever ➲ Whoever solves this problem will receive a prize. ➲ I remember the summer of 2020, which is when I graduated. = I remember the summer of 2020, when I graduated
5	whose مع التمليك who's الذي يمتلك / الذي يكون ➲ The house who's a roof, isn't beautiful. ➲ This is the girl whose brother works with me.
6	it's the first /second to مصدر ➲ It's the first person to arrive at the party. ➲ It's the second student to submit the assignment.
7	يمكن حذف الفاعل بعد what / where ووضع مصدر to ➲ This is the place where to meet. ➲ I don't know what to say in this situation.
8	من الممكن ان ياتي حرف جر قبل what / whose ➲ The man with whose help I succeeded is my mentor. ➲ The person to whom the letter was addressed is unknown.
9	which + حرف جر مناسب = where ➲ This is the restaurant in which they held the party. = This is the restaurant where they held the party
10	يمكن استخدام whose كصفة ملكية ويأتي قلها عاقل أو غير عاقل أو مكان أو زمان أو حرف جر المهم الترجمة تبا عايزة هاء الملكية ولكن لا يأتي بعدها فعل ولا اسم شخص ولا ضمير ولا صفة ملكية ➲ This is the house whose door is fantastic. ➲ Sir Ali is the man in whose house we live.

يختلف حرف الجر علي حسب الاسم او الفعل كما في الجدول الأتي

for which apologize	meeting at which	article in which – I find my name
book in which – I read	by which he means	story in which
to whom ---- he replied he answered	about which --- he was excited	about which --- he complained

Grammar

المقارنة والتفضيل

المقارنة	التفضيل
1- صفة قصيرة + er + than 2-more/ less صفة طويلة than * تستخدم never/ no كعلامة دالة علي المقارنة *يجب الاستغناء عن than لو اخر الجملة وواضح أنها مقارنة	1-the صفة قصيرة est 2-the most / least صفة طويلة *تستخدم of / in / ever مع التفضيل بعده (جمع + of – مفرد + in)
خذ	
يمكن اخذ the مع المقارنة the + مقارنة,the + مقارنة كلما كلما the latter / the further the صفة قصيرة er عند التوضيح بين اثنين	يجب الاستغناء عن the مع التفضيل بعد the first / the second الملكية 's صفات الملكية

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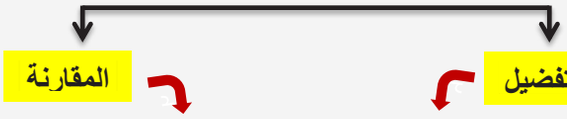
هناك صفات شاذة مثل little /far /much / good /bad
والمقارنة والتفضيل منهم كالاتي



شخص عن مجموعة		شخص عن شخص	
الافضل	the best	good	better than افضل من
الاسواء	the worst	bad	worse than اسوا من
الاقل	the least	little	less صفة than اقل من
الاكثر	the most	much	more صفةthan اكثر من
الابعد	the furthest	far	farther than ابعد من
	ابعد للازمنه u		ابعد للاماكن a

1-exactly the same (noun) as .....
يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان انه لا فرق بين شخصين او شيئين
2-almost as + adj. صفة **as / slightly +** صفة مقارنة**+than**
يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق ليس كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين
3-far + صفة مقارنة **+ than**
يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

1 جملة / ضمير مفعول + **as /than** مثل **taller than me**

2- مع الشواذ (لا تأتي كثيرا) **than** صفة قصيرة (بدون **er**) **less**

3- يمكن استخدام **best / most** بدون **the** اخر الجملة بمعني جدا / كثيرا

4- اسم **be of the same** / اسم **have the same**

5- **healthy / pretty** صفة قصيرة / **crowded / awful** طويلة

6- **more and more** اكثر فاكثر وهكذا نفس الميزان مع الكل

7- اكبر من **older than** الاكبر (مع العائلة) **elder (to)**

8- اذا كان هناك اكثر من صفة يكون كالتالي الترتيب
مادة خام + جنسية + اللون + شكل + عمر + حجم + راي
واختصارهم (رحل عشا لجيم)

I saw a nice, tall, old, square, brown, Egyptian, stone house

ملحوظات عامة ليست خاصة بالدرس ويجب أن تكون علي وعي بهم

صفة
- بعد be **ex. He is tall**
- قبل الاسم **ex. He is a tall**
- بعد **feel – find – get - become** **ex. He feels angry**

الحال
- بعد فعل اصلي **ex. I Speak fluently**
- قبل الصفة **ving** / أو قبل **ex. He is well organized**
- بعد الحال بشرط الفعل يكون اصلي **ex. He speaks very well**

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ملحوظات مهمة

شكل السؤال	الحل والسبب
1- there is little-scarcely hardly-few never-no rarely-seldom	هنا يكون السؤال المزيل (is there)الإثبات ولا تنفى لان هذه الكلمات تفيد النفي
2-I will study / I can study.....	هنا يكون السؤال المزيل won't I وليس (will not I) لأنه مع المذيل يجب ان تكون الصيغة مختصرة
3- I am a student I am not a student	* هنا يكون السؤال المزيل (aren't I) لأننا معندناش amn't I *(am I) ليس فيها شيء
4- I have a book I have got a book I have to study	هنا يكون السؤال المزيل (don't I)لانها مضارع اذا جاء بعدها اسم هنا يكون السؤال المزيل (haven't I)لان have بعدها p.p هنا يكون السؤال المزيل (don't I) لانها مضارع يجب ان
5-I need to learn I need money	هنا يكون السؤال المزيل (don't I)لانها جاءت مثبتة لانها ليست منفية
6- I needn't go now	هنا السؤال المزيل (need I) لأنها منفية
7-he's clever he's a book he's playing he's punished by..... he's bought a book	هنا السؤال المزيل (isn't he) لان 's هنا بمعني تكون هنا السؤال المزيل (doesn't he) لان 's هنا بمعني يمتلك هنا السؤال المزيل (isn't he) لان 's هنا بمعني يكون هنا السؤال المزيل (isn't he) لان 's هنا اختصار مبني للمجهول هنا السؤال المزيل (hasn't he) لان 's هنا اختصار v.to.have المضارع التام
8- I'd rather-prefer-love-like I'd better I'd studied I 'd a nice game	هنا السؤال المزيل (wouldn't I) لان ال('d) هنا اختصار would هنا السؤال المزيل (hadn't I)لان ال ('d) هنا اختصار had هنا السؤال المزيل (hadn't I) أيضا لان ال ('d) هنا اختصار had هنا السؤال المزيل (didn't I) لان ال ('d) هنا اختصار ماضي بسيط من فعل have
9-someone-somehody-anyone anybody-everyone-everybody no one -no body –a child ... اواسم دون معرفة ذكر او انثى	هنا السؤال المزيل (aren't they) لان الضمير العائد عليهم بيبقي جمع ملحوظة: الفعل الذي يأتي مباشرة بعد هذه الكلمات يكون مفرد لكن الضمير الذي يعود عليهم والفعل الذي يتبعه هو اللي بيبا جمع Someone is on the door, aren't they?
10-something -anything everything - nothing	هنا السؤال المزيل (isn't it)لان الضمير العائد علي دول مفرد
11- this / that is	هنا السؤال المزيل (isn't it/isn't he/ isn't she) علي حسب ما بعد that/this
12- I ought to study	هنا السؤال المزيل (oughtn't I) بنحذف to
13-these – those are	هنا السؤال المزيل (aren't they) لان الضمير العائد عليهم جمع
14-there is	هنا السؤال المزيل (aren't there/isn't there) المفرد والجمع علي حسب ما بعد there
15-If-after-as soon as...	هنا السؤال المزيل علي حسب الجملة التانية للرابط
16-(I / we)..think-believe...	هنا السؤال المزيل علي حسب الجملة التانية ولكن النفي في اي مكان تاخذ إثبات
17-(he-she-it – they)...think. believe	هنا السؤال المزيل علي الجملة الاولي والنفي في اي مكان يؤثر أيضا
18- study hard	هنا السؤال المزيل في الجملة الامرية يكون بأي من الآتي (will you/won't you/can't you/can/would you/wouldn't)
19-don't eat so much	هنا السؤال المزيل مع النهي (will you)
20- let's go	هنا السؤال المزيل (shall we) لان let's السؤال المزيل عليها بهذه الطريقة
21- let us.....	هنا السؤال المزيل (will you/won't you...) لأنها جملة امرية
22-horrible – fantastic.... أو أي صيغة تعجب	هنا السؤال المزيل (isn't it) لأنها صيغة التعجب يكون السؤال المزيل بهذه الطريقة

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المجموعة رقم - 1

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 Choose the word which his the opposite in meaning to thrive..... .
(a) decline (b) flourish (c) prosper (d) succeed

2 The expert confirmed that the signature on the painting was....., making it worth millions of dollars
(a) authentic (b) digital (c) copied (d) false

3 Which of the following is structurally INCORRECT?
(a) Measles causes fever and a rash. (b) Two hours is enough to finish the test.
(c) The news are very interesting today. (d) Physics is my favorite subject.

4 When the tourist couldn't speak Arabic, he used hand ..... to explain what he wanted to buy.
(a) facilities (b) gestures (c) artifacts (d) hormones

5 During the king's ....., the country experienced peace and economic growth.
(a) urgency (b) internship (c) initiative (d) reign

6 After spinning around many times in the amusement park, Sara felt dizzy and needed to sit down.
(a) dizzy (b) sophisticated (c) valid (d) energetic

7 Many students ..... the final exam, then become surprised by how difficult it actually is.
(a) swallow (b) overcome (c) underestimate (d) intensify

8 The factory introduced ....., so machines now perform most tasks instead of workers.
(a) promotion (b) automation (c) mystery (d) stitch

9 The heavy storm ..... serious damage to several houses near the coast.
(a) did (b) took (c) gained (d) made

10 It is hard to keep ..... technology because new inventions appear every year.
(a) for (b) up with (c) on (d) about

11 Good primary education helps ..... for success in university later.
(a) bear the brunt (b) take the heat (c) hit the town (d) lay the ground

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 We should always help.....poor people .It's our duty.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

13 You must follow the rules of cleanliness to avoid ..... .
(a) to be infected (b) been infected (c) being infected (d) infected

14 Have you met Mr Awny, ...?
(a) What I told you about (b) Whom I told you about
(c) That I told you about him (d) I told you about him

15 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
(a) I said, "why don't you come to my sister's wedding, Nada?
(b) I said, "Why don't you come to my sisters wedding, Nada?
(c) I said, "Why don't you come to my sister's wedding, Nada?"
(d) I said "Why don't you come to my sister's wedding, nada?

16 Which sentence is structurally correct?
(a) Students are allowed leaving early. (b) Students are allowed leave early.
(c) She asked if I know how to solve the problem. (d) Students are allowed to leave early.

17 The ancient ruins ..... for centuries without damage.
(a) existed (b) has been existed (c) were existed (d) is existeed

18 Having ..... the invitation, she decided not to attend the party.
(a) been received (b) being received (c) receive (d) received

19 Expository essays are like ..... .
(a) Storybooks (b) Diaries
(c) Teachers or tour guides explaining a topic (d) Persuasive speeches which convince the reader

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المجموعة رقم - 2

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 The new security system uses..... software that can recognize faces even in low light conditions.
(a) plain (b) old-fashioned (c) sophisticate (d) sophisticated

2 All of the following words are antonyms of compressed except..... .
(a) compacted (b) enlarged (c) expanded (d) widened

3 Which of the following is structurally CORRECT?
(a) The match was postponed owing to it was raining.
(b) The match was postponed because the heavy rain.
(c) The match was postponed owing to the heavy rain.
(d) The match was postponed as a result the heavy rain.

4 Frogs are ..... creatures because they can live both in water and on land.
(a) dedicated (b) amphibious (c) heartbreaking (d) sore

5 The patient ..... loudly because of the pain after the surgery.
(a) diagnosed (b) reassured (c) adopted (d) moaned

6 After presenting her project, the teacher gave Shahenda some useful ..... to help her improve.
(a) feedback (b) reputation (c) commitment (d) sacrifice

7 Washing your hands regularly is important for personal ..... and preventing illness.
(a) clumsiness (b) perspective (c) hygiene (d) sanitation

8 He wrote a ..... about Nelson Mandela, detailing his life and achievements.
(a) compassion (b) biography (c) complimenting (d) erosion

9 Many young people ..... an apprenticeship to learn a trade from experienced professionals.
(a) give (b) make (c) miss (d) do

10 After studying for four years, she finally graduated ..... university with a first-class degree.
(a) from (b) for (c) at (d) in

11 What does the idiom "hit the town" mean?
(a) to support someone especially in difficult times.
(b) to provide someone with the latest news or information.
(c) to go out and enjoy yourself in the city.
(d) to feel disappointed or worried about something.

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 Ali is a friend of ..... . I appreciate his honesty and loyalty in his friendship.
(a) mine (b) mind (c) my (d) me

13 My mother asked me to grill the fish for five minutes on ..... side.
(a) every (b) both (c) each (d) all

14 That mobile phone was ..... I had really expected; the money I had was too little, so I couldn't buy it.
(a) much less expensive than
(b) less expensive than
(c) much more expensive than
(d) as expensive as

15 I don't think you should risk ..... out in this heat. It's far too hot right now.
(a) going (b) to go (c) go (d) to going

16 Which of the following is correctly punctuated?
(a) We are traveling to Paris France, on June 12 2026.
(b) We are traveling to Paris, France on June 12 2026.
(c) We are traveling, to Paris, France on June 12, 2026.
(d) We are traveling to Paris, France, on June 12, 2026.

17 Writing a review should be..... .
(a) Informal or semi-formal, easy to read online
(b) Very formal with academic language
(c) Full of numbers and statistics only
(d) Only in bullet points

18 Which sentence isn't correct?
(a) Neither they nor I was invited to the meeting.
(b) This is the girl whose brother works with me.
(c) He promised helping me with the homework.
(d) She has to leave now, doesn't she?

19 I haven't seen my uncle..... the last summer.
(a) since (b) in (c) by (d) for

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المجموعة رقم - 3

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 Our school honored the ..... teacher who always worked hard for her students' success.
a dedicated b distracted c indifferent d selfish

2 Which of the following words is closest in meaning to heartbreaking?
a comforting b joyful c devastating d cheerful

3 Which of the following is structurally INCORRECT?
a It was such a heavy rain that the streets flooded.
b It was such heavy rain that the streets flooded.
c The rain was so heavy that the streets flooded.
d It was so heavy rain that the streets flooded.

4 The chemical waste may ..... a serious threat to marine life if it is dumped into the river.
a struggle b prose c disrupt d pose

5 Traveling allows people to see life from different ..... and understand other cultures better.
a perspectives b symptoms c mysteries d restrictions

6 The story of the sea monster was just a/an ..... that sailors used to frighten new travelers.
a apprenticeship b agency c souvenir d myth

7 The country respects all ..... practices and allows citizens to celebrate their sacred holidays freely.
a amphibious b religious c overwhelming d jealous

8 She loves English ....., especially novels written by famous authors.
a literature b reputation c phenomenon d rehearsal

9 The campaign aims ..... raising awareness about protecting the environment.
a to b in c of d at

10 Good leaders ..... responsibility for their decisions even when mistakes happen.
a make b take c do d give

11 When the fire alarm rang, the firefighters ..... immediately.
a climbed the career ladder b hit the town
c went with the flow d sprang into action

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 ..... story Omar read was interesting.
a The b No article c An d A

13 Strict safety measures contribute ..... from accidents.
a to being protected b to protecting c to be protected d to protect

14 Scientists ..... the side effects of COVID-19 for years; they are still doing this task.
a have been researching b have researching
c had been researching d were researching

15 Which of the following isn't structurally correct?
a She will not receive a response to her complaint until the manager has investigated the matter.
b By the time I reached the company, the meeting had already started.
c After my car had been checked, I started my trip to Hurghada with my friends.
d Having knowing about the good news, I contacted my friend.

16 Which sentence is correct?
a Nobody knows the truth, does they?
b Nobody knows the truth, don't they?
c Nobody knows the truth, isn't they?
d Nobody knows the truth, do they?

17 My sister told me that ..... friend had invited ..... to a party.
a she... me b her... her c hers... her d she... hers

18 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
a "Are you coming" she asked.
b "Are you coming?" She asked
c "Are you coming?" she asked.
d "Are you coming?" she asked

19 Poems usually focus on..... .
a Feelings and images b Facts and statistics
c Scientific explanations d Persuasive arguments

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المجموعة رقم - ٦

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 Which words are synonyms of innovation?
(a) convention (b) breakthrough (c) decline (d) tradition

2 Traveling by private jet is a..... that very few people in the world can actually afford.
(a) luxury (b) spontaneous (c) poetry (d) luxurious

3 Identify the correct sentence..... .
(a) Hoping to garner favor, the gift was sent by the student.
(b) Hoping to garner favor, the student sent a gift.
(c) The student was sent a gift, hoping to garner favor.
(d) A gift was sent, hoping to garner favor.

4 The doctor ..... the patient with diabetes after reviewing all the test results.
(a) diagnosed (b) collapsed (c) postponed (d) argued

5 During the picnic, he gave a ..... speech that surprised and delighted all the guests.
(a) sore (b) embarrassing (c) spontaneous (d) fulfilled

6 Parents often teach their children important ..... about honesty and kindness.
(a) dynasties (b) emissions (c) destinations (d) morals

7 ..... study the stars, planets, and galaxies in the universe.
(a) Empires (b) Astronomers (c) Attendants (d) Historians

8 The parking sensor kept ..... to warn the driver about the nearby obstacles.
(a) beeping (b) manufacturing (c) socializing (d) scrolling

9 Many students get involved ..... community service activities during their free time.
(a) at (b) to (c) on (d) in

10 Using modern software can greatly enhance ..... in the workplace.
(a) unproductive (b) productive (c) productivity (d) produce

11 What does the idiom "climb the career ladder" mean?
(a) to go out and enjoy yourself in the city.
(b) to move up to higher positions in your job.
(c) to feel disappointed or worried about something.
(d) to climb the ladder to the roof

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 I suggest that Adel ..... his father about the strange man he saw in the garden of the house.
(a) should inform (b) to inform (c) informed (d) informing

13 I don't like ..... late at night.
(a) to visit (b) visiting (c) to being visited (d) to be visited

14 I regret selling my car; it is economical and its spare parts are available. I wish I ..... it.
(a) didn't sell (b) could sell (c) hadn't sold (d) had sold

15 ..... the instructions were unclear, he asked for further clarification.
(a) Before (b) Since (c) If (d) Until

16 The presentation was clear because the main points were listed in ..... .
(a) chapters (b) paraphrase (c) essays (d) bullets

17 She packed her bags ..... clothes, shoes, and books.
(a) semicolon (;) (b) colon (:) (c) hyphen (-) (d) dash (_)

18 .....his fear of heights, he bravely climbed to the top of the mountain.
(a) In spite of (b) However (c) Due to (d) Although

19 Which sentence is structurally correct?
(a) I have lived here since ten years.
(b) I lived here since ten years ago.
(c) I have lived here since ten years ago.
(d) I have lived here for ten years ago.

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المجموعة رقم - 5

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 Choose the antonym of mind-blowing..... .
(a) impressive (b) dull (c) astonishing (d) shine

2 The museum expert confirmed that the painting was a/an..... masterpiece, not a fake copy.
(a) temporary (b) modern (c) artificial (d) genuine

3 Which sentence reflects a personal obligation?
(a) I must finish my work by 5 PM because I want to go to the gym.
(b) I have to finish my work by 5 PM because my boss said so.
(c) I am to finish my work by 5 PM.
(d) I had to finish my work.

4 Scientists use ..... to show temperature changes over many years.
(a) charts (b) souvenirs (c) adventures (d) struggles

5 The ..... of the new bridge will take two years to complete.
(a) partnership (b) assumption (c) construction (d) dedication

6 Smartphones have ..... the way people communicate and work.
(a) imitated (b) persuaded (c) moaned (d) revolutionized

7 The band scheduled an extra ..... before the concert to avoid mistakes.
(a) myth (b) rehearsal (c) clumsiness (d) promotion

8 My grandmother told me a ..... about a clever fox and a brave farmer.
(a) folktale (b) authority (c) compromise (d) adaptation

9 Everyone was encouraged to ..... a contribution to protect the environment.
(a) cancel (b) take (c) make (d) do

10 Over the weekend, she tried to catch ..... the lessons she missed.
(a) up with (b) for (c) in (d) up on

11 Instead of arguing, she chose to ..... during the group activity.
(a) go with the flow (b) stand by your side (c) soak to the skin (d) hit the town

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 The bridge remained closed ..... by safety inspectors.
(a) until had checked (b) until checking
(c) until had been checked (d) until being checked

13 I ..... this outdated motorcycle.
(a) wish buying (b) regret buying (c) regret to buy (d) wish to buy

14 Which of the following completions expresses cause and effect? I missed the bus .....
(a) , even though I set my alarm. (b) , despite leaving early.
(c) if I rushed to the stop. (d) since I woke up late.

15 If I ..... yesterday, I would answer now.
(a) had studied (b) would have studied (c) had been studied (d) studied

16 I suggest that Reda ..... at home. This is my point of view.
(a) been (b) be (c) was (d) is

17 He promised he ..... the project before they come.
(a) finished (b) would finish (c) to finish (d) will finish

18 The “Call to Action” in persuasive writing tells the reader to ..... .
(a) summarize their own story (b) ignore the text
(c) take action after reading (d) only think about the topic

19 The ..... is used to indicate omitted letters or numbers.
(a) apostrophe (b) hyphen (c) full stop (d) comma

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المجموعة رقم - 6

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 Choose the synonym of curious..... .
ⓐ unconcerned ⓑ indifferent ⓒ inquisitive ⓓ different

2 All of the following words are antonyms of magnificent except..... .
ⓐ splendid ⓑ ordinary ⓒ terrible ⓓ rude

3 Many consumers prefer to buy products from companies that have..... business practices.
ⓐ illegal ⓑ immoral ⓒ ethical ⓓ financial

4 The ..... warned people on the weather forecast about a strong storm with heavy rain.
ⓐ meteorologist ⓑ technician ⓒ philosophical ⓓ agent

5 She has a real ..... for reading, so she spends hours every day enjoying novels and historical books.
ⓐ cosmic ⓑ catastrophe ⓒ hygiene ⓓ passion

6 After the electricity suddenly went out during the concert, the hall turned into ..... and everyone started moving in different directions.
ⓐ desire ⓑ chaos ⓒ opportunity ⓓ rhythm

7 The doctor treated the patient with great ..... because his condition was serious and required immediate medical care.
ⓐ urgency ⓑ infrastructure ⓒ entrainment ⓓ standstill

8 Egypt has a strong ..... history because of its important ports and long coastline on the Mediterranean Sea.
ⓐ panicked ⓑ automated ⓒ religious ⓓ maritime

9 Scientists worked for years in the laboratory and finally ..... a discovery that helped cure a dangerous disease.
ⓐ cancel ⓑ take ⓒ made ⓓ do

10 She ..... buy a new phone because her old one was still working perfectly.
ⓐ didn't need to ⓑ needn't have ⓒ shouldn't have ⓓ hadn't to

11 True friends always ..... during difficult times.
ⓐ think outside the box ⓑ go with the flow
ⓒ stay ahead of the curve ⓓ stand by your side

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 She has been working nonstop ..... the last holiday, trying to finish all her pending projects before the deadline.
ⓐ since ⓑ while ⓒ for ⓓ until

13 ..... your carefulness, you would have hit the little boy.
ⓐ Unless ⓑ If it weren't for ⓒ In case of ⓓ But for

14 Unfortunately, the car ..... checked well before we left our village; it broke down again.
ⓐ had ⓑ hadn't been ⓒ hadn't had ⓓ had been

15 Mohammed besides his friends ..... studying hard for the upcoming exam.
ⓐ are ⓑ has ⓒ have ⓓ is

16 He is said ..... the country two days ago.
ⓐ to have left ⓑ that he left ⓒ leaving ⓓ leave

17 It was a small company ..... reputation was excellent.
ⓐ which ⓑ of which ⓒ whose ⓓ that

18 An essay that explains a topic or gives information with facts and examples is a..... .
ⓐ Narrative essay ⓑ Reflective essay ⓒ Descriptive essay ⓓ Expository essay

19 The ..... is used to join words in a compound term.
ⓐ hyphen ⓑ dash ⓒ apostrophe ⓓ colon

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المجموعة رقم - 7

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 All of the following words are synonyms of dedication except..... .
ⓐ neglect ⓑ commitment ⓒ care ⓓ devotion

2 His ..... for helping others made him choose a career in medicine.
ⓐ diverse ⓑ diversity ⓒ passionate ⓓ passion

3 Which of the following sentences is a report of a command?
ⓐ He said that he was tired. ⓑ He asked me if I was hungry.
ⓒ He wondered where I lived. ⓓ He told me to shut the door.

4 His ..... impressed everyone because he donated a large amount of money to the charity.
ⓐ apprenticeship ⓑ independence ⓒ generosity ⓓ scrolling

5 A positive ..... helps people overcome difficulties and stay motivated.
ⓐ chaos ⓑ mindset ⓒ infrastructure ⓓ clumsiness

6 You need to update the computer ..... to make the new printer work correctly.
ⓐ drivers ⓑ appliances ⓒ partnerships ⓓ chores

7 The weather ..... predicts heavy rain tomorrow, so don't forget your umbrella.
ⓐ erosion ⓑ rehearsal ⓒ urgency ⓓ forecast

8 Make sure to have your ..... ready when you arrive at the airport gate.
ⓐ embassy ⓑ checkpoint ⓒ boarding pass ⓓ prose

9 Before the trip, we need to ..... arrangements for accommodation and transportation.
ⓐ make ⓑ miss ⓒ take ⓓ do

10 She was excited ..... starting her new school because she loves learning new things.
ⓐ to ⓑ in ⓒ about ⓓ of

11 What does the idiom "in hot water " mean ?
ⓐ to suddenly begin working or responding quickly. ⓑ to go out and enjoy yourself in the city.
ⓒ to accept criticism or blame. ⓓ to be in trouble or difficulty.

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 He is very shy; he is always afraid ..... by others.
ⓐ of being criticized ⓑ to criticize ⓒ to be criticize ⓓ of criticizing

13 Over the years, I ..... hard.
ⓐ always work ⓑ had always worked ⓒ have always worked ⓓ worked

14 Not only ..... his family but he is also experiencing culture shock.
ⓐ does he misses ⓑ he misses ⓒ had he missed ⓓ does he miss

15 These glasses don't fit me. I want the red ..... .
ⓐ ones ⓑ One's ⓒ glass ⓓ one

16 I want to know from ..... he got this idea.
ⓐ which ⓑ who ⓒ where ⓓ that

17 He caught ..... cold after walking in the rain and taking off his jacket.
ⓐ a ⓑ no article ⓒ the ⓓ an

18 Which of the following sentences has the correct punctuation?
ⓐ Did you say, "Ahmed won first prize in the painting competition? " ⓑ Did you say, "Ahmed won first prize in the painting competition"?
ⓒ Did you say, "ahmed won first prize in the painting competition"? ⓓ Did you say, "Ahmed won first prize in the painting competition"

19 In the introduction, you should..... .
ⓐ Give background and state your claim ⓑ Summarize your essay
ⓒ List examples without claim ⓓ Mention only the opposing side

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المجموعة رقم - 8

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 Which of the following words isn't closest in meaning to vivid?
(a) lively (b) vague (c) monumental (d) massive

2 Earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes are natural ..... that can destroy homes and cities.
(a) concerts (b) monuments (c) celebrations (d) disasters

3 Which of the following sentences contains a transitive verb?
(a) He wrote a very long letter. (b) He is sleeping now.
(c) They arrived late. (d) She smiled at me.

4 The government launched several environmental ..... to reduce pollution and protect natural resources.
(a) activists (b) backgrounds (c) initiatives (d) emissions

5 She spent hours ..... through social media instead of finishing her homework.
(a) scrolling (b) manufacturing (c) eliminating (d) claiming

6 The disappearance of the ancient statue remains a ..... that historians are still trying to solve.
(a) perspective (b) mystery (c) rhythm (d) gesture

7 Egypt's ..... location makes it a bridge between Africa and Asia.
(a) automated (b) heartbreaking (c) amphibious (d) geographical

8 The football match will ..... at 8 p.m., so don't be late.
(a) kick off (b) adopt (c) buzz (d) grab

9 If you study regularly and revise carefully, you will ..... well in your final exams.
(a) take (b) win (c) do (d) make

10 Good teachers truly care ..... their students' progress and future success.
(a) of (b) to (c) on (d) about

11 After cheating in the test, he had to ..... and accept the consequences.
(a) face the music (b) full steam ahead
(c) lay the ground (d) climb the career ladder

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 I need to get Sarah ..... about the schedule changes for the meeting.
(a) informing (b) be informed (c) to inform (d) informed

13 Mr Ali ..... at a shop for ten years before he got a job at the bank.
(a) had been working (b) has been working (c) had worked (d) had working

14 ..... honest with your friends helps build strong relationships.
(a) Being (b) To be (c) Be (d) Been

15 Which of the following is the wrong use of the question mark?
(a) Why did you arrive late, Nader? (b) Does she like reading short stories?
(c) Shall I help you lift this heavy bag? (d) I don't know why she was so angry?

16 ..... the medicine than she began to feel better.
(a) Hardly did she swallow (b) No sooner had she swallowed
(c) Having swallowed (d) Not until she swallowed

17 ..... studying for exams, Sarah also works part-time to support herself.
(a) In addition to (b) Moreover (c) Besides that (d) In addition

18 He is the person ..... I work.
(a) who (b) whom (c) with whom (d) with who

19 The opposing view paragraph in argumentative essay..... .
(a) Gives a reason to support your claim and explains the details
(b) Concludes the essay and resetates the main content
(c) Is optional and irrelevant
(d) Introduces the opposite side and explains why you disagree

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المجموعة رقم - 9

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 The young engineer is very ..... and hopes to start his own company soon.
(a) marginalized (b) ambitious (c) chaotic (d) ambition

2 Choose the two words that are opposite in meaning to confusion..... .
(a) certainty (b) uncertainty (c) disorder (d) chaos

3 Which of the following sentences expresses strong deduction (certainty) in the past?
(a) He should have been exhausted after the race. (b) He might have been exhausted after the race.
(c) He could have been exhausted after the race. (d) He must have been exhausted after the race.

4 The charity ..... provides free medical care for poor families.
(a) rollercoaster (b) foundation (c) phenomenon (d) dynasty

5 Many companies are going through ..... to improve their online services and use modern technology.
(a) infrastructure (b) clumsiness (c) digital transformation (d) emotional intelligence

6 The police helped the ..... of the accident and took him to the hospital.
(a) technician (b) victim (c) applicant (d) paramedic

7 She faced many ..... while trying to finish her education, but she never gave up.
(a) symptoms (b) struggles (c) initiatives (d) chores

8 The government launched programs to support ..... communities who lack basic services and opportunities.
(a) embarrassed (b) industrialized (c) updated (d) marginalized

9 The campaign aims to ..... awareness about environmental protection among young people.
(a) rise (b) raise (c) arose (d) arise

10 Students are encouraged to participate ..... school activities to develop their skills.
(a) on (b) of (c) in (d) at

11 What does the idiom "bear the brunt" mean?
(a) to suffer the worst part of something bad. (b) to accept criticism or blame.
(c) to proceed with as much speed and energy as possible. (d) to be more advanced or better prepared than others.

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 Has the road been paved? – Yes, it ..... last week.
(a) has paved (b) was paved (c) has been paved (d) paved

13 I have a colleague ..... I collaborate on projects.
(a) whom (b) who (c) that (d) with whom

14 I stopped ..... a newspaper ..... the latest news; I don't like to read the news online.
(a) to buy / to know (b) buying / for knowing (c) buying / to know (d) buy / to know

15 I saw Ali last week. I ..... him since 2019.
(a) hasn't seen (b) haven't seen (c) didn't see (d) hadn't seen

16 Which of the following is structurally correct?
(a) Hatim is too sick to attend the meeting. (b) tamer isn't rich such to buy that expensive car.
(c) she is such kind lady that we all like her. (d) peter is so shy to play with other boys.

17 Rami got very low marks; he ..... the faculty he wanted.
(a) must have joined (b) couldn't have joined (c) shouldn't have joined (d) had to join

18 The ..... is used to show strong feelings or emphasis.
(a) question mark (b) full stop (c) comma (d) exclamation

19 A rhetorical question in persuasive writing is used to..... .
(a) Introduce a new topic an anwer the question (b) List examples with explanation for them
(c) Make the reader think or feel something (d) Give facts only

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المجموعة رقم - 10

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 With proper training and practice, the young athlete can reach his full ..... .
ⓐ pressure ⓑ mistake ⓒ potential ⓓ weakness

2 Choose the antonym of patronizing..... .
ⓐ humble ⓑ condescending ⓒ superior ⓓ arrogant

3 Which of the following sentences shows an emphatic use of "do/does/did"?
ⓐ He doesn't go out much, but he does enjoy a walk. ⓑ Do you like chocolate?
ⓒ What does he do for a living? ⓓ I don't like coffee.

4 The company received hundreds of ..... for the new job position.
ⓐ megacities ⓑ appliances ⓒ drivers ⓓ applicants

5 This is the updated ..... of the software with better features.
ⓐ version ⓑ consciousness ⓒ compromise ⓓ partnership

6 The cat got ..... in the ropes and couldn't move.
ⓐ fulfilled ⓑ mortifying ⓒ entangled ⓓ diagnosed

7 After a long discussion, both sides agreed to reach a ..... .
ⓐ compromise ⓑ curiosity ⓒ generosity ⓓ chaos

8 The ..... arrived quickly to help the injured man before taking him to the hospital.
ⓐ legends ⓑ victims ⓒ paramedics ⓓ facilities

9 It's not kind to laugh ..... someone because of their accent.
ⓐ at ⓑ for ⓒ in ⓓ on

10 The engineer needs to ..... measurements carefully before starting the construction work.
ⓐ lose ⓑ gain ⓒ make ⓓ do

11 When the fire started, the firefighters immediately ..... .
ⓐ jumped into action ⓑ face the music ⓒ hit the town ⓓ bear the brunt

أسئلة موضوعية بدرجتين:

12 The park manager wants to have the plants ..... every day.
ⓐ watering ⓑ to water ⓒ watered ⓓ water

13 As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson ..... .
ⓐ began ⓑ had begun ⓒ will begin ⓓ begin

14 It's more than 20 years ..... I traveled abroad.
ⓐ while ⓑ before ⓒ when ⓓ since

15 ..... orange is my favourite color.
ⓐ A ⓑ An ⓒ The ⓓ No article

16 ..... of the two options seemed appealing, so he decided to wait for a better opportunity.
ⓐ Both ⓑ Either ⓒ None ⓓ Neither

17 Which sentence is structurally correct?
ⓐ The news is broadcast at 9:00 PM every night." ⓑ The man is driving the car is a friend of mine.
ⓒ This is a brand-newly car ⓓ This is a last minute's decision.

18 The middle of a story is also called the..... .
ⓐ Resolution ⓑ Development ⓒ Beginning ⓓ Introduction

19 The ..... is used to show strong feelings or emphasis.
ⓐ question mark ⓑ comma ⓒ full stop ⓓ exclamation

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

طريقة التعامل مع البرجراف في امتحان الثانوية العامة حسب الاختبارات الاسترشادية الأخيرة

أحيانا يطلب منك واضع الامتحان كتابة الفقرة مع تحديد نوعها

نوعها قد يكون :- 1. Introductory paragraph

2. Concluding paragraph

1. Introductory paragraph

الفقرة التمهيدية Introductory paragraph تلعب دورا أساسيا في جذب انتباه القارئ منذ البداية .

تبدأ غالباً بـ
- جملة افتتاحية قوية
- سؤال مثير
- اقتباس
- حقيقة لافتة

ثـــم تقدم خلفية مختصرة عن الموضوع و احذرك عزيزي الطالب أن تدخل في تفاصيل عميقة لأنك مرتبط في البابل شيت بمساحة محددة 6 أسطر، وفقرتك غالبا تنتهي بجملة توضح الفكرة الرئيسية أو الهدف من المقال، أي ما يسمى thesis statement

اليك عزيزي الطالب أهم الكلمات والعبارات الانتقالية الخاصة بفقرة التمهيدية :

01 To begin with,
02 First of all,
03 Nowadays,
04 In today's world,
05 Recently,
06 It is widely known that...
07 Many people believe that...
08 One important topic that affects us all is...
09 There is no doubt that...
10 This brings us to an important issue:

هيا تطبق بمثال واقعي

"Have you ever thought about the impact of technology on our daily lives? In recent years, smart devices have become an integral part of our routines. This article will discuss how technology has changed the way we communicate and affected our social relationships."

01 Have you ever thought about the impact of technology on our daily lives?"

01 هـذه جملـة تجـذب انتبـاه القـارئ مـن خـلال طـرح سـؤال مثيـر للاهتمـام الأسـئلة تعـد وسـيلة فعالـة للبـدء لأنهـا تدفـع القـارئ للتفكيـر والتفاعـل مـع الموضـوع.

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي D.M.RAZK

2. Concluding paragraph

الفقرة الختامية هي الجزء الأخير من المقال أو النص، وتلعب دورا مهما في تلخيص الفكرة الرئيسية وإعطاء القارئ انطباعاً قويا قبل إنهاء القراءة.

إليك العناصر الأساسية لكتابتها بشكل فعال:

- **إعادة** صياغة الفكرة الرئيسية دون تكرارها حرفيا.
- **تلخيص** أهم النقاط التي تمت مناقشتها في المقال
- **إنهاء** بجملة مؤثرة أو دعوة للتفكير، مثل سؤال محفز أو نصيحة أو دعوة إلى اتخاذ إجراء

إليك عزيزي الطالب أهم الكلمات والعبارات الانتقالية الخاصة بالفقرة الختامية :

01 In conclusion,
02 To sum up,
03 All in all,
04 in summary.
05 Finally,
06 To wrap up.
07 As a final thought,
08 From all that has been mentioned, it is clear that.....
09 After considering all the points, we can say that.....
10 Therefore, it is important to remember that.....

مثال عملي: إذا كان المقال يتحدث عن أهمية القراءة، يمكن أن تكون الفقرة الختامية كالتالي:

"Reading is more than just a pastime-it's a gateway to knowledge, creativity, and personal growth. With every book, we expand our understanding of the world and sharpen our minds. Making reading a daily habit can lead to a more enriched and fulfilling life. Finally, every page turned brings us one step closer to endless possibilities."

The Importance of Healthy Eating

"In conclusion, eating healthy food is essential for staying strong, active, and happy. It helps our bodies grow properly and protects us from many illnesses. That's why we should always try to choose fruits, vegetables, and nutritious meals over junk food."

D.M.RAZK موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي

القطع المتوقعة 2026

1. التكنولوجيا وتأثيرها (Technology & Its Impact)

- الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI): استخداماته، فوائده، ومخاطره .
- وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي (Social Media): تأثيرها على العلاقات والشباب .
- الإنترنت والهواتف الذكية: كيف غيرت حياتنا اليومية .

2. البيئة والمناخ (Environment & Climate Change)

- التغير المناخي والاحتباس الحراري: الأسباب والحلول .
- الطاقة المتجددة: الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح .
- التلوث والحفاظ على الطبيعة: إعادة التدوير وحماية الكائنات .

3. الصحة والطب (Health & Medicine)

- الأوبئة والفيروسات: مثل كورونا وتأثيرها على العالم .
- نمط الحياة الصحي: التغذية السليمة، ممارسة الرياضة، والنوم .
- الاكتشافات الطبية الحديثة: مثل الهندسة الوراثية أو الروبوتات الطبية .

4. القضايا الاجتماعية والإنسانية (Social Issues)

- التعليم والتعلم عن بعد (E-learning): مميزاته وعيوبه .
- العمل والوظائف المستقبلية: كيف تتغير المهن .
- النساء في المجتمع: دور المرأة وإنجازاتها .

5. الاكتشافات والفضاء (Discoveries & Space)

- رحلات الفضاء: البحث عن حياة في كواكب أخرى مثل المريخ .
- التاريخ والآثار: اكتشافات أثرية جديدة .

6. قصص وشخصيات مؤثرة (Biographies & Stories)

- سيرة ذاتية لشخصية مشهورة علمية، أدبية، أو رياضية نجحت في التغلب على الصعاب .

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الاسئلة المتحررة الاهم - الافكار المتكررة

1. شخصية إدموند وتطوره

* Compare Edmond before and after meeting Faria
* What does Edmond's survival show about his character?
* How does Edmond change after prison?
* What does his escape reveal about him?

👉 الفكرة: *تحول من شاب بسيط → شخص ذكي مخطط*

2. الانتقام vs العدالة

* Do you agree with Edmond's revenge?
* What does "justice" mean for Edmond?
* الفرق بين revenge و justice *
* Does revenge bring peace?

👉 الفكرة:

الانتقام ≠ السلام → الرحمة هي الحل

3. الحب والوفاء

* Why does Mercédès refuse Fernand?
* What does her loyalty show?
* What do Morrel / Albert represent?

👉 الفكرة:

الوفاء ثابت حتى في أسوأ الظروف

4. الحسد والخيانة

* How do Danglars and Fernand represent envy?
* Why was Edmond arrested (trap)?
* Who is more dangerous (Villefort vs others)?

👉 الفكرة:

الحسد = سبب كل الكوارث

5. الكنز (Monte Cristo)

* Importance of the treasure
* How wealth changes Edmond
* Treasure as tool vs prize

👉 الفكرة:

المال = قوة + وسيلة للسيطرة

6. الهوية والتنكر

* Why does Edmond use disguise?
* What does identity mean in the story?
* "Edmond Dantès was a victim"

👉 الفكرة:

الكونت vs شخصيتين: الضحية

7. السجن والمعاناة

* Conditions in Château d'If
* What does prison symbolize?
* What does despair show?

👉 الفكرة:

السجن = ظلم + كسر الإنسان

8. الرموز (Symbols)

* Sea symbolizes what?
* Chains symbolize what?
* Ray of hope

👉 الفكرة:

* البحر = حرية + خطر
* القيود = حياة مدمرة
* الأمل = بداية جديدة

9. دور فاريا (Faria)

* Why "knowledge is power"?
* How Faria influences Edmond
* Why he warns against hatred

👉 الفكرة:

فارية = العقل + التوجيه + الضمير

10. أسئلة الرأي (IMPORTANT)

* If you were Edmond...
* Would you choose revenge or peace?
* What would you do with power/wealth?

👉 دي دايمًا بتيجي 👍

ثانيًا: الكلمات والأفكار المتكررة (احفظها زي الدهب)

أهم الكلمات:

* mercy (رحمة)
* betrayal (خيانة)
* envy (حسد)
* loyalty (وفاء)
* hope (أمل)
* freedom (حرية)
* identity (هوية)
* power (قوة)
* wealth (ثروة)
* prison (سجن)

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أهم الجمل/الأفكار المتكررة:

* *Revenge doesn't bring peace*
* *Mercy is stronger than hatred*
* *Knowledge is power*
* *Envy leads to destruction*
* *Money gives power*
* *Identity can change, but inner conflict remains*
* *Suffering creates strength*

الخلاصة (تركّز على إيه؟)

لو عايز تقفل الامتحان:

ركّز على ✔:

* شخصية Edmond (قبل/بعد)
* الفرق بين revenge و justice
* دور Faria
* الرموز (sea / chains / hope)
* الحسد والخيانة
* تأثير الفلوس

1. شخصية إدموند

Compare Edmond before and after meeting Faria.

قارن بين إدموند قبل وبعد مقابلة فاريا.

Before meeting Faria, Edmond was naive and simple. After meeting him, he became educated, wise, and strategic.

قبل مقابلة فاريا كان إدموند ساذجًا وبسيطًا، وبعدها أصبح متعلمًا وحكيمًا ومخططًا.

What does Edmond's survival show about his character?

ماذا يُظهر بقاء إدموند على قيد الحياة عن شخصيته؟

It shows his strength, patience, and determination to survive.

يُظهر قوته وصبره وإصراره على البقاء.

How does Edmond change after prison?

كيف يتغير إدموند بعد السجن؟

He becomes more intelligent, patient, and focused on revenge.

يصبح أكثر ذكاءً وصبرًا ويركز على الانتقام.

What does his escape reveal about him?

ماذا يكشف هروبه عنه؟

It reveals his courage, intelligence, and strong will.

يكشف عن شجاعته وذكائه وإرادته القوية.

2. العدالة والانتقام

Do you agree with Edmond's revenge?

هل توافق على انتقام إدموند؟

I understand his feelings, but I do not fully agree because revenge does not bring peace.

أتفهم مشاعره، لكني لا أوافق تمامًا لأن الانتقام لا يجلب السلام.

What does "justice" mean for Edmond?

ماذا تعني "العدالة" بالنسبة لإدموند؟

It means punishing those who caused him injustice.

تعني معاقبة من ظلموه.

What is the difference between justice and revenge?

ما الفرق بين العدالة والانتقام؟

Justice is fair and objective, while revenge is emotional and personal.

العدالة عادلة وموضوعية، أما الانتقام فهو عاطفي وشخصي.

Does revenge bring peace?

هل الانتقام يجلب السلام؟

No, it brings temporary satisfaction but not real peace.

لا، يمنح رضا مؤقتًا لكنه لا يجلب السلام الحقيقي.

3. الحب والوفاء

Why does Mercédès refuse Fernand?

لماذا ترفض مرسيدس فرناند؟

Because she truly loves Edmond and remains loyal to him.

لأنها تحب إدموند حبًا حقيقيًا وتظل وفية له.

What does her loyalty show?

ماذا يُظهر وفاؤها؟

It shows true love and strong moral values.

يُظهر الحب الحقيقي والقيم الأخلاقية القوية.

What do Morrel and Albert represent?

ماذا يمثل موريل وألبرت؟

They represent loyalty, kindness, and goodness.

يمثلان الوفاء واللطف والخير.

4. الحسد والخيانة

How do Danglars and Fernand represent envy?

كيف يمثل دانجلارز وفرناند الحسد؟

Danglars envies Edmond's success, while Fernand envies his love.

دانجلارز يحسد نجاح إدموند، وفرناند يحسد حبه.

Why was Edmond arrested (trap)?

لماذا تم القبض على إدموند (فخ)؟

Because his enemies planned a false accusation against him.

لأن أعداءه دبروا اتهامًا كاذبًا ضده.

Who is more dangerous (Villefort vs others)?

من الأخطر (فيلفور أم الآخرين)؟

Villefort is more dangerous because he uses the law to protect himself and harm others.

فيلفور أخطر لأنه يستخدم القانون لحماية نفسه وإيذاء الآخرين.

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5. الكنز

What is the importance of the treasure?

ما أهمية الكنز؟

It gives Edmond power and a chance to change his life.

يمنح إدموند القوة وفرصة لتغيير حياته.

How does wealth change Edmond?

كيف تغير الثروة إدموند؟

It gives him control, influence, and the ability to take revenge.

تمنحه السيطرة والنفوذ والقدرة على الانتقام.

Is the treasure a tool or a prize?

هل الكنز وسيلة أم جائزة؟

It is a tool he uses to achieve his goals.

هو وسيلة يستخدمها لتحقيق أهدافه.

6. الهوية

Why does Edmond use disguise?

لماذا يستخدم إدموند التنكر؟

To hide his identity and control events secretly.

لإخفاء هويته والتحكم في الأحداث سرًا.

What does identity mean in the story?

ماذا تعني الهوية في القصة؟

It shows transformation from weakness to power.

تُظهر التحول من الضعف إلى القوة.

"Edmond Dantès was a victim" explain.

اشرح "إدموند دانتيس كان ضحية".

It means he suffered injustice and betrayal.

تعني أنه تعرض للظلم والخيانة.

7. السجن

What were the conditions in prison?

ما ظروف السجن؟

Harsh conditions, isolation, and suffering.

ظروف قاسية وعزلة ومعاناة

What does prison symbolize?

ماذا يرمز السجن؟

It symbolizes injustice and loss of freedom.

يرمز إلى الظلم وفقدا الحرية.

What does despair show?

ماذا يُظهر اليأس؟

It shows deep emotional pain and hopelessness.

يُظهر الألم النفسي الشديد وفقدان الأمل.

8. الرموز

What does the sea symbolize?

ماذا يرمز البحر؟

Freedom, hope, and danger.

الحرية والأمل والخطر.

What do the chains symbolize?

ماذا ترمز القيود؟

Loss of freedom and suffering.

فقدان الحرية والمعاناة.

What does the ray of hope represent?

ماذا يمثل شعاع الأمل؟

It represents a new beginning and hope for the future.

يمثل بداية جديدة وأملًا في المستقبل.

9. فاريا

Why is "knowledge is power"?

لماذا "المعرفة قوة"؟

Because knowledge helps Edmond survive and control his future.

لأن المعرفة تساعد إدموند على البقاء والتحكم في مستقبله.

How does Faria influence Edmond?

كيف يؤثر فاريا على إدموند؟

He teaches him and changes his way of thinking.

يعلمه ويغير طريقة تفكيره.

Why does he warn against hatred?

لماذا يحذر من الكراهية؟

Because hatred destroys the person from inside.

لأن الكراهية تدمر الإنسان من الداخل.

10. أسئلة الرأي

If you were Edmond, what would you do?

لو كنت مكان إدموند، ماذا ستفعل؟

I would choose forgiveness to live in peace.

سأختار التسامح لأعيش في سلام.

Would you choose revenge or peace?

هل ستختار الانتقام أم السلام؟

I would choose peace because it brings happiness.

سأختار السلام لأنه يجلب السعادة.

What would you do with power/wealth?

ماذا ستفعل بالقوة أو الثروة؟

I would help others and fight injustice.

سأساعد الآخرين وأحارب الظلم.

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All key Vocabulary Definitions

administer	يعطي دواءً	attention	انتباه/رعاية	buzz	طنين/ضجيج
chaos	فوضى	chest	صدر	collapse	ينهار
consciousness	وعي	CPR	إنعاش قلبي	grab	يمسك بقوة
heartbreaking	يُفطر القلب	paramedics	مسعفون	pulse	نبض
rewarding	مُجزٍ	rollercoaster	أرجوحة معنوية	shift	نوبة عمل
victim	ضحية	adopt	يتخذ/يتبنى	cables	كابلات/أسلاك
cotton gin	محلج القطن	drivers	برامج تشغيل	dynasty	سلالة حاكمة
infrastructure	بنية تحتية	initiative	مبادرة	offline	غير متصل
right-click	نقرة يمين	sophisticated	متطور/راقٍ	troubleshoot	حل المشكلات
urgency	حالة ملحة	version	إصدار/نسخة	bear the brunt	يتحمل العبء
equity	عدالة/إنصاف	extreme weather	طقس قاس	forecast	التنبؤ بالطقس
greenhouse gas	غازات الاحتباس	heat wave	موجة حر	marginalized	مُهمّش
meteorologist	عالم أرصاد	pessimistic	متشائم	scorching	حارق
dedicated	مخصص/مخلص	disrupt	يعطل/يقاطع	diverse	متنوع
endangered	مهدد بالانقراض	entangled	متشابك	fragility	هشاشة
glow-producing	منتج للضوء	haunting	يطارد الذاكرة	hazardous	خطير
in deep water	في مأزق/ورطة	magnificent	رائع/فخم	non-invasive	غير جراحي
struggle	يكافح/يناضل	underestimate	يقلل من شأن	vivid	جلي/واضح
collaboration	تعاون	construction	بناء/تشييد	digital literacy	معرفة رقمية
emotional intelligence	ذكاء عاطفي	flexibility	مرونة	human insight	بصيرة بشرية
mindset	عقلية	repetitive	متكرر	anxiety	قلق
compromise	تسوية/حل وسط	depression	اكتئاب	destructive	مدمر
entertainment	ترفيه	hormones	هرمونات	interaction	تفاعل
maintain	يحافظ على	overwhelming	ساحق/مذهل	packed	مزدحم جدًا
socializing	تواصل اجتماعي	strengthen	يقوي	superficially	بشكل سطحي

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departure lounge	طنين/ضجيج
confluence	مُلتقى النهرين
maritime	بحري
Silk Road	طريق الحرير
boundary	حدود
dimension	بُعد
horizon	أفق
mystery	غموض/لغز
trapdoor	باب سحري
compliment	مجاملة/مديح
hospitality	ضيافة
unhesitatingly	دون تردد
escape	هروب/مخرج
isolating	عزل/منعزل
rejection	رفض
career	مسيرة مهنية
independence	استقلال
reputation	سمعة

boarding pass	تذكرة صعود
terminal	مبنى الركاب
innovation	ابتكار
porcelain	بورسلين/صيني
terracotta	فخار/طين
curiosity	فضول
gravity	جاذبية أرضية
Milky Way	درب التبانة
singularity	نقطة تفرد
backpacking	سفر بحقيبة ظهر
gesture	إيماءة/لفتة
thoughtful	مراع للمشاعر
discipline	انضباط
imagery	صور بلاغية
non-fiction	واقعي
apprenticeship	تلمذة مهنية
cultural awareness	وعي ثقافي
rehearsal	بروفة/تمرين

well-being	صحة/رفاهية
security checkpoint	تفتيش أمني
geographical	جغرافي
peninsula	شبه جزيرة
strategically	استراتيجيًا
cosmic	كوني
galaxy	مجرة
invisible	غير مرئي
opportunity	فرصة
universe	الكون
generosity	كرم
politeness	أدب/تهذيب
dialog	حوار
feedback	تغذية راجعة
morals	عبر/أخلاقيات
root	أصل/جذر
counselor	مستشار
inspiring	مُلهم
terrified	مرعوب

Weather Expressions

boiling	extremely hot	شديد الحرارة
foggy	with thick mist in the air	ضبابي
humid	hot and wet	رطب (حار وممطر)
pouring with rain	raining heavily	تمطر بغزارة
stormy	with strong winds and rain	عاصف

baking	very sunny and hot	حار جدًا
chilly	a little cold	بارد قليلًا
freezing cold	very cold	قارس البرودة
overcast	cloudy and grey	ملبد بالغيوم
scorching hot	very hot	شديدة الحرارة

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Compound Nouns

carbon footprint	البصمة الكربونية	defense systems	نظم الحماية
climate change	تغير المناخ	energy efficiency	كفاءة الطاقة
climate justice	العدالة المناخية	food shortage	نقص الغذاء
population displacement	نزوح السكان	sea walls	حواجز بحرية
population shift	تغير في التوزيع السكاني	waste reduction	تقليل النفايات
rainfall pattern	نمط هطول الأمطار	weather data	بيانات الطقس
recycling campaigns	حملات إعادة التدوير	work methods	طرق العمل

Important Idioms

Unit 1

go the extra mile	يبذل جهدًا إضافيًا	pale as a ghost	شديد الشحوب
it rains cats and dogs	تمطر بغزارة/كأفواه القرب	soaked to the skin	مبلل تمامًا
jump into action	يبدأ التصرف بسرعة	spring into action	يبدأ بالتحرك بسرعة
no pain, no gain	من جدّ وجد	teamwork makes the dream work	التعاون يصنع الإنجاز

Unit 2

lay the groundwork	يضع الأساس/يمهد الطريق	charge full steam ahead	ينطلق بكل حيوية ونشاط / يندفع بقوة هائلة

Unit 3

bear the brunt	يتحمل العبء الأكبر	shoulder the burden	يتحمل المسؤولية
face the music	يواجه العواقب	take the heat	يتعرض للانتقاد

Unit 4

a thing of the past	شيء من الماضي	over the moon	في قمة السعادة
turn a blind eye to	يغضّ الطرف عن شيء	in deep water	في مأزق كبير
a stitch in time saves nine	حل المشكلة فى آوانها قبل أن يستفحل علاجها		

Unit 5

climb the career ladder	يرتقى السلم الوظيفي	think outside the box	يفكر خارج الصندوق
stay ahead of the curve	يواكب التطورات/يبقى فى الطليعة		

Unit 6

hit the town	يسهر في المدينة	pale as a ghost	شاحب جدًا كالشبح
in thin and thick	في السراء والضراء	stand by your side	يقف إلى جانبك/يساندك

Unit 7

go with the flow	يساير الأمور/يتأقلم مع الوضع	someone's heart sinks	ينقبض قلبه
in hot water	في ورطة/في مشاكل	update someone on something	يُطلع شخصًا على آخر المستجدات

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ملاحظـــــــــــــــات

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امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

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